(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2528.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1795.

COURLAND, *April* 4.

OUR act of ſubjection to Ruſſia was ſigned the 18th ult. at Mittau, and is ſent already to Peterſburg. Of the fifty-one deputies preſent, thoſe who oppoſed the act were obliged to quit the aſſembly. The act conſiſts of three articles, which the deputies have moſt ſolemnly and irrevocably decreed for themſelves and their poſterity.

Art. 1. We, in behalf of us and our poſterity, ſubmit ourſelves and theſe dukedoms to her moſt glorious Imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias, Catharine the ſecond, and to her moſt high ſceptre.

Art 2. Having learned, by experience, how extremely difficult and prejudicial, for the well being of the country, the ſyſtem of vaſſalage to the Poliſh crown has been; we, agreeably to the example of our predeceſſors, of that part of Livonia, which, in 1561, renounced the ſupremacy of the emperor and the German empire, diſclaimed the ſyſtem of vaſſalage of thoſe days, as well as the intervening reign of the order of the German knights reſulting therefrom, and ſubjected itſelf to Poland; diſown, we ſay, for ourſelves and our poſterity, the ſyſtem of vaſſalage to the Poliſh republic, as well as the government reſulting therefrom, and ſubject ourſelves to her Imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias, and to her moſt glorious ſceptre; and entruſt to her, with the moſt profound veneration, as well as the moſt extenſive confidence, the immediate deſtination of our future fate: and this we do, inaſmuch as her moſt auguſt perſon has hitherto proved the magnanimous protectreſs and guarantee of all our rights, laws, cuſtoms, immunities, privileges and poſſeſſions; and who will, conſonant to her high, ſublime, and well meaning way of thinking, be moſt graciouſly pleaſed, with maternal care, to meliorate the future deſtiny of a country which ſubmits, with the utmoſt veneration and unbounded truſt, to her auſpicious government.

Art. 3. We moſt humbly implore her Imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias, to be moſt graciouſly pleaſed to receive this our ſubmiſſion, by ſix delegates to be ſent to Peterſburg, and in caſe of a gracious reception, to tender the oath of fidelity and ſubmiſſion to her Imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias.

THORN, *April* 11.

We learn from Mittau, that Koſciuſko, together with Potocki, is put in the ſtrongeſt confinement, and that no ſtranger, nor even his barber, is admitted to him.

Twenty-two Poliſh noblemen, who had been impriſoned at Peterſburg ſince the laſt inſurrection, have been liberated, and are returned to Poland.

Holy Thurſday and the Eaſter holydays, which were ſo dreadful laſt year on account of the inſurrection, have paſſed quietly. The ceremonial of waſhing the feet of ſo many poor, was, for this time performed by the pope's nuncio: others were performed by general de Buxhoeyden, repreſenting the king, who has been very much afflicted at Grodno of the ſtone and gravel, but is now in his recovery.

BERLIN, *April* 14

Laſt Sunday evening colonel de Meyerink arrived here with the tidings of the treaty of peace having been ſigned at Baſle on the 5th. His Pruſſian majeſty becomes the mediator of an univerſal pacification between the German empire and France. The German princes are expected to ſeize this opportunity in order to protect their dominions, and baron de Roſch, charge d'affaires from the elector of Bavaria, has already received orders to repair to Baſle for that purpoſe.

UTRECHT, *April* 8.

Yeſterday the primary aſſemblies commenced their ſittings. In a week's time they will proceed to the nomination of twenty-five municipal officers, nine judges, and of a public accuſer, and of ſeveral other officers for the different branches of the adminiſtration.

Laſt week the friends of the former government, that is to ſay, of the ſtadtholder, ſpread a report that a peace had been concluded between France and Pruſſia, and that France had ſacrificed Holland, in conſenting to the re-eſtabliſhment of the power of the ſtadtholder. That the Pruſſian troops were already at Nimeguen and Arnheim, and were going to take poſſeſſion of all the towns of Holland, which were to be evacuated by the French.

This injurious rumour againſt the French republic, has been ſpread every where, and money has been diſtributed in order to excite a rebellion and on the firſt inſtant, ſome ruffians put up the Orange cockade, crying Orange Boven! Long live Orange! But happily theſe traiterous commotions have been repreſſed every where, the moſt mutinous have been arreſted, and ſome of them have already been publicly whipped, and condemned to fetters, and every thing has ſince been reſtored to order and tranquillity.

We received official intelligence from the Hague, informing us, that the aſſembly of the States General, have completed their important labours of organizing the land forces of the republic. The committee of confederation for the department of the land forces, have publiſhed a decree, prohibiting all the governors, commanders, and grand majors of the provinces, or of towns, and other places, to entruſt any command into the hands of the eldeſt captains of infantry or cavalry. Thoſe who have not a fixed habitation, are obliged to quit the Hague, and may go wherever they pleaſe, within the territories of the republic.

LEGHORN, *March* 25.

Yeſterday evening two Engliſh ſhips of the line and a frigate, which had convoyed 12 ſhips to Corſica, arrived here. An Engliſh frigate alſo arrived from Algiers, with intelligence of a new treaty of peace having been concluded between Great-Britain and Algiers. This frigate captured a French brigantine in her paſſage. Two ſhips of war and three merchantmen, ſuppoſed to be Engliſh, have juſt been deſcried in the Offing.

GENOA, *March* 28.

On the arrival of the Britiſh ſquadron in the Gulph of Spezzia, the Genoeſe governor informed the admiral, that to bring in more than five ſhips of the line, was contrary to the ſyſtem of neutrality which the republic had adopted, and were determined to maintain. Admiral Hotham replied, that he was impelled by neceſſity to enter, but that his ſtay would be as ſhort as poſſible—He added, that he wiſhed to land about 300 French priſoners, who were either ſick or wounded.

The governor, after conſulting the ſenate on this requiſition, acquainted the Britiſh admiral that he had permiſſion to land there 300 men, but on condition that they ſhould be at liberty the moment they ſet foot on the ſoil of the republic. Theſe terms were readily complied with. This government immediately communicated this circumſtance to Villaret, the plenipotentiary from France, who on application obtained permiſſion to have his wounded countrymen conveyed to the hoſpital of this town called Dell Force.—Such as were pronounced in a ſtate not fit to be removed on ſhore, were put on board ſhips provided for the purpoſe in the Gulph of Spezzia; where they are furniſhed with medical aſſiſtance, and every attention that their diſtreſſed ſituation requires.

METZ, *April* 2.

According to the report of a deſerter who ſeems to be well informed, and came lately from Luxemburg, there are in the city proviſions for eight months; but the meat is bad, and almoſt all ſpoiling. There are not more than 40 live cattle for the uſe of the ſick. Wood is exceſſively ſcarce. The great wooden magazines erected ſince the war, are pulled down as faſt as they are emptied; as are alſo the old wooden houſes in the lower town. The inhabitants begin to be in want of bread, and muſt ſoon be ſupplied from the magazines of the garriſon. In the ſally of the 9th, the garriſon loſt a great many men, and the diſpirited ſoldiers ſaid on their return that ſuch another ſally would be the loſs of the place. There is only one hoſpital, and that is full; the deaths are from 40 to 50 a day. This intelligence is the more entitled to credit, as it correſponds with the reports of ſeveral other deſerters.

HAGUE, *March* 23.

A few days ago, the cabinet of natural curioſities, the gallery of paintings, and the library of the prince ſtadtholder, were packed up, in order to be ſent to France. The inſpector of the cabinet, Mr. Voſman, and the librarian, Mr. Euler, were offered ſimilar places in France, which they declined, but then received the aſſurance that they ſhould be provided for in another manner.

Admiral Vanſtable is daily expected at Amſterdam from Breſt. The new marine committee find it very difficult to man the fleet, the greateſt part of the ſailors, particularly in Zealand, refuſing to enter into the ſervice; ſuch is the attachment of the Dutch ſailors to the ſtadtholder and the Engliſh.

The army will likewiſe loſe a great many officers, who are averſe to the preſent ſyſtem, and conceive themſelves offended by the contents of the proclamation iſſued on the 17th of February. Theſe ſentiments, which, in ſome regiments, prevail ever among the private ſoldiers, have, beſides the diſarming of ſeveral corps, occaſioned the orders of general Pichegru of the 8th inſtant, that the Dutch garriſons are to leave the Hague and Amſterdam.

PARIS, *April* 7.

On the 4th inſtant, Collot, Billaud, and Barrere paſſed through Orleans on their way to the Iſle of Oleron, where they are to remain till a veſſel can be got ready to carry them to Guyana in the Eaſt-Indies. So little apprehenſion was entertained of any attempt to reſcue them on the road, that their only eſcort was a ſingle guard in the carriage with each of them.

April 8. The credit of our paper is daily improving. A Louis d'or, which on the 31ſt ult. coſt 270 livres in aſſignats, fell on the 2d inſtant to 200; and yeſterday and to-day, the price was 160.

This day 15,000,000 of aſſignats were burnt, making the whole ſum cancelled 2,652,683,000.

No groups are obſerved in the ſtreets or public places, a proof that the fermentation is over for the preſent.

Rumours of peace are daily gaining ground. It was yeſterday reported, we know not upon what authority, that Holland is to be evacuated. It is, however, certain that the committees of government have ſent a declaration to the repreſentatives of the people with the armies of the North and Sambre and Meuſe, in which the idea of giving to France the boundaries marked out by nature, is abandoned.

April 11. The arrival of fourteen ſhips with corn at Dunkirk, gives hopes of returning plenty, but there are ſtill many embarraſſments in the tranſport of proviſions to Paris, becauſe every commune through which they paſs, entreats a partial relief, which it is difficult to refuſe to citizens, whoſe wants have been greater and longer felt than ours.

April 12. Every thing being now perfectly quiet, the patroles are reduced to their uſual number.

It is very confidently ſaid, that peace with Spain, Sardinia, and Naples, is actually ſigned; an armiſtice agreed upon with Auſtria; and that ſeveral columns of our armies are under orders to return home.

LONDON, *April* 27.

The cargoes of the diffierent Dutch ſhips, now detained in Britiſh ports, are, by order of government, to be immediately ſold; by which meaſure great quantities of corn are expected to be procured at a reaſonable price.

In the ſitting of the 17th ult. Lecointre denounced Freron's Journal, as tending to exaſperate the minds of the people, to inſpire into every breaſt the deſire of revenge, and to lay upon the Convention the odium of a tyrannical meaſure. Le Sage raiſed ſome doubts concerning the ſecurity of aſſignats, ſince it reſted on ſuch eſtates as could not be conſidered as national property. The order of the day being called, Bourdon l'Oiſe obſerved, that by the order of the day fears and miſtruſt could not be done away, and that the widows and children even of executed criminals could not love the revolution if they were reduced to tears.

In the ſitting of the 20th, Legendre fixed the attention of the Convention on the cabinets of Europe, which, he ſaid, endeavoured to make the people believe that the legiſlators of France had butchered French citizens for the purpoſe of ſeizing their fortunes. It were therefore neceſſary to convince the world, that all theſe maſſacres were their work.

The Convention, hard preſſed by theſes cogent reaſons on one ſide, and by the intereſt of the purchaſers of eſtates of executed perſons on the other, adopted a mezzo termino, perfectly of a piece with the whole ſyſtem of conventional juſtice, by paſſing a decree, which, firſt, confirms the ſales already made; and, ſecondly, ſuſpends all thoſe which are not yet brought to a concluſion.

The eſtates of emigrants engage likewiſe the ſolicitude of the French Journaliſts. On this head one of them expreſſes himſelf in the following:—"Theſe legiſlators dare to talk of juſtice, and none of them has hitherto oppoſed meaſures which rob the parents of emigrants of their lawful property, and puniſh the former for the crimes of the latter; they dare to talk of juſtice and none of them moves for the repeal of the decree which confiſcates the property of tranſported prieſts."

BOSTON, *June* 11.

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman, to his brother in Pembroke, dated L'Orient, 3d May, 1795.

"Peace has actually been made, about fifteen days ago, between this republic and Pruſſia.

"The convention is now framing a treaty of peace with Spain, who have had three ambaſſadors here ſince January laſt.

"The Engliſh have likewiſe ſent two ambaſſadors to try to obtain a treaty, but the convention do not incline to liſten to any of theirs terms."

NEWPORT, *June* 9.

In the French frigate Meduſa, arrived here laſt Tueſday from Rochefort, came paſſengers the following perſons, compoſing the legation of the French republic to the United States of America:

Citizen Adet, miniſter plenipotentiary, and his lady.
Citizen Dupont, firſt ſecretary of the legation.
Citizen Cheſneau, ſecond.
Citizen Adet, Junior, third.

Citizen de la Tombe (formerly conſul at Boſton) conſul general, to reſide at Philadelphia.

Citizen Delauny, conſul to reſide at do.

Citizen Mozard, (ancient chief of the bureau of the committee of public ſafety, and the ſection of commerce) conſul, to reſide at Boſton.

Citizen Rozier, conſul, to reſide at New-York.

Citizen Dubail, conſul, to reſide at Baltimore.

Citizen Fontpertius, conſul, remains as heretofore at Charleſton.

On Wedneſday arrived in town, Don Joſeph Wiſeman, vice-conſul from his catholic majeſty.—He is to reſide at this port.

NEW-YORK, *June* 16.

By the ſchooner Hector, captain Earl, in 22 days from Martinique, we learn, that the French from Guadaloupe made ſeveral attempts to land at Martinique, but were unſucceſsful, that great conſternation prevailed among the inhabitants from a deſcent, which was daily expected.

Capt. Earl mentions that ſtrong patroles guarded the ſhore of Martinique, and that all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms were enrolled.

Capt. Earl did not hear of the arrival of the French fleet at Guadaloupe.

Captain Bowles of the ſchooner Nancy from St. Mark's, informs, that the inhabitants and troops at that place were quiet, and that no action of conſequence had taken place during his ſtay there.

KING OF POLAND.

The meaſure of this unfortunate monarch's ſufferings appears at length complete; lately walking on the terrace before his palace, or rather priſon, at Grodno, whether the effect of accident or deſpondency, he fell from the terrace; the contuſions which he received in conſequence were violent, and have been productive of a dangerous fever, from which he is not expected to recover.

June 17. A correſpondent has favoured us with the following extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated the 6th inſt.—"You may now reſt aſſured no more condemnations of American property will take place in our court. A few days ago four American veſſels, captured by two privateers, were diſcharged by the agents without being put into the admiralty, and departed immediately. Your produce continues a mere glut, and prices are lower than in America. Indeed, the market is completely overſtocked."

Tranſlated for the ARGUS.

Extract from a Nantes Paper of April 29.

NANTES, 8 Floreal (April 27.)

Yeſterday ſome of the chiefs of the Chouans brought to town, themſelves, ſix pretended Chouans, highway robbers and aſſaſſins. Among them was a girl, who they ſay is of Ancenis, and who was diſguiſed in men's cloaths—They ſay that among the other five one is of Nantes—It is evident then, that the Chouans are decided to keep their promiſe, and to purge the country of thoſe brigands, who permit themſelves robbery, pillage, and even aſſaſſination, under the name of Chouans.

It is certain, that this is a fact, that the miniſter PITT, informed of the approaching peace, that the French government was upon the point of concluding with the Chouans and the Vandeans, calculated to hinder it, and ſeeing his happineſs, and that of his country promoted but in the effuſion of blood, he has ſent his emiſſaries to effect this glorious end. Of five, which were vomited upon our coaſts, one only arrived at the aſſembly of the Chouans. He employed the moſt flattering promiſes to engage them not to make peace; he jingled his gold, more he ſaid was coming, and that England would aid them with all her power. No, replied the chiefs of the Chouans, the deſtruction of France is your favourite project, you want to deſtroy us by means of one another—you have always deceived us, you ſhall be deceived in your turn, carry back your gold, and your counſels, and execute without us, and againſt us, if you can, what you would with to effect by our means.

June 18.

Extract of a letter dated Philadelphia, June 16.

"Mr. Adet, the new miniſter from France, has received official information that peace is concluded between France, Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia; and that negotiations were in forwardneſs with the emperor and England, that promiſed a general peace within three months. This important intelligence I believe may be depended upon."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 18.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, dated April 22, 1795.

"The Engliſh have upwards of 150 ſail of tranſports at Bremen, and this place, to take off, as is ſuppoſed, the remainder of their army and the French emigrants.

"There is at Harbourg, oppoſite this, on the other ſide of the Elbe, 6000 French emigrants all under arms, they ſay to be embarked for England, a guard of ſoldiers is kept on the river, to prevent them from coming here by ſtealth; it is likewiſe ſaid that they do not like to go to England, but mean to remain on the continent.

"The Hanoverians have marched about 8000 men and taken poſſeſſion of Cruxhaven at the mouth of the Elbe, which has cauſed an alarm in this place; the ſenate met on Sunday afternoon, and it is ſaid they have ſent of an expreſs to Copenhagen."

BALTIMORE, *June* 23.

Extract of a letter from the captain of a veſſel at Amſterdam, to his owners in this town, dated April 24.

"Pruſſia and Spain have made peace with France. The latter promiſes to furniſh the French with 25 ſail of the line. This good news, however, comes accompanied with ſome bad; the Moors have declared war againſt America—which is confirmed by the American conſul at Falmouth."

Another letter which we have ſeen, dated Amſterdam, April 28, mentions, in very poſitive terms, that peace is concluded between Spain and France; that a treaty was in great forwardneſs between France and Sardinia; and that this ſummer muſt bring about a general pacification, comprehending even Great-Britain.

The letter cloſes with the following price current, a copy of which we have been kindly preſented with.

Rice 20 a 21 guilders per cwt.

Coffee 13¼ a 15½ ſtivers, caſh.

Coracco cocoa 15½ ſtivers.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 25.

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated May 2d, *to a merchant in New-York, received per the Cheſeman, captain Ogilvie from Bourdeaux.*

"Three commiſſioners have arrived here from England, amongſt whom are the duke of Dorſet, and Mr. Eden; two of them are ſaid to have powers to make an exchange of priſoners; and it is aſſerted the other has come on buſineſs of much greater importance."

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable houſe in Amſterdam, to a houſe in Baltimore, dated April 7, 1795.

"We doubt not 'ere this you will be informed of the events that have lately taken place in this country; ſo that we ſhall not enter into particulars thereof, but confine ourſelves to mentioning, that no one has ſuffered either in perſon or property; and that the revolution which has taken place, gives us cauſe to hope that this country will be reſtored in time, to its former luſtre, and prove conducive to the welfare of its inhabitants, annd make us enjoy more happy days than thoſe we have experienced for ſome years paſt."

Early Virginia Wheat

FOR SALE, at the HAYLANDS, until the twenty-third of July. Thoſe who with to procure it will pleaſe to ſend before that time, as all then on hand will be ſent to Baltimore for ſale.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Manager.

Rhode River, June 23, 1795.

In CHANCERY, June 19, 1795.

Robert Ferguſon, adminiſtrator of John Glaſſford, vs. John Courts and Robert Hendley Courts.

THE complainant applies to this court for a decree, directing the ſale of the real eſtate, or of part of the real eſtate, which Robert Hendley Courts, of Charles county, deceaſed, deviſed to be ſold, after the death of Daniel Courts, without iſſue, for the benefit of the ſaid defendants, he ſtates, that the deviſer, on the 15th day of February, 1770, paſſed his bond to John Glaſsford for 5221½ lb. of tobacco, and £.245 10 2½ current money, with intereſt, on which he hath obtained judgment againſt the adminiſtrator of ſaid Courts, he ſtates, that the ſaid deviſer did not leave perſonal eſtate ſufficient to diſcharge his debts, and that the defendant, Robert Hendley Courts, reſides out of the ſtate of Maryland and beyond ſea; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of July next, to the intent that the ſaid Robert Hendley Courts may have notice of the application aforeſaid, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the firſt Tueſday in October next, to ſhew cauſe (if any there be) wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs for ſelling the ſaid real eſtate, or ſo much thereof as may be neceſſary to diſcharge the debt due to the complainant, as adminiſtrator aforeſaid.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 10 3 11 3

In CHANCERY, June 19, 1795.

Alexander Hamilton, vs. Francis Clement Dyer, Henry Edelen Dyer, George Dyer, and Thomas Dyer, ſon of Edward.

THE complainant applies for a decree, directing the defendants to convey unto him and his heirs 100 acres of land, part of a tract in Prince-George's county, called the EAST, and of EDELEN'S HOG-PEN ENLARGED, which 100 acres Thomas Dyer, their grand father, contracted to convey unto John Wynn, who deviſed to his two ſons, who aſſigned to Nicholas Blacklock, who aſſigned to the complainant, he ſtates, Thomas Dyer, one of the defendants, reſides out of the ſtate; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, before the end of July next, to the intent that the ſaid Thomas Dyer may have notice of the aforeſaid application, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the firſt Tueſday in October next, to ſhew cauſe (if any there be) wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed. 10 3 7 6

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to make application to the next county court, to be held for Charles county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land called ST. MATTHEWS, ſtrout and lying in the county aforeſaid, purſuant to the directions of an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

MAURICE JAMES M'DONOUGH.

Charles county, June 15, 1795. 10 3 19

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office, Upper Marlborough, if not taken up by the the firſt of July, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letter, viz.

MESS. BYUS and FRAZIER, merchts. Lower Marlbro' 2 letters; Mrs. Sarah Beall, widow of Benjamin, major William Brogden, Mr. Joſhua Groves, mercht. Queen-Anne; Gilbert H. Smith, Calvert county; Saml. Hepburn, Upper Marlboro' Mr. Amos Smith, ſtage driver, Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, near Queen-Anne; Miſs Williamina Vallette, at major Brogden's; Edward L. Wailes, Tobias Belt, Queen-Anne; James Gray, Hunting-town; Richard A. Conttee, P. G. county; James Clark, Prince G. county; John Wems, Eſq; of Wem's Forreſt, Calvert county, 5 letters; John Robertſon, Nanjemoy, Charles county; Meſſrs. Maynard & Whittington, merchts. Lower Marlborough; Mr. Thomas Whittington, Anne-Arundel county; Zachariah Owens, Prince G. county; Mr. John Groves, mercht. Pig-Point; Mr. Levin Belt, capt. John Jona. Spencer, Hall's Creek, Patuxent river; William Gray, Upper Marlborough; capt. David Lynn, Upper Marlborough; Edward Neall, St. Mary's county, Clmt. Bay; the revd. Mason L. Wims, Maryland; col. Thomas Tilliard, Herring Bay; Henry Addiſon, Prince G. county; Mr. Levin Parker, near Hunting-town; Mr. Thomas Griffon, Upper Marlborough; Jacob Aldridge, near Snowden's Iron Works; capt. Nicholas Young, Prince G. county; the rev. Mr. J. Boarman, New-town, St. Mary's county; Martin Fieldes Tayler, Upper Marlborough; Mr. Thomas Lynes, Calvert county; William Paine, Upper Marlborough; Mr. James Willſon, Calvert county; Alexander Scot, Eſq; attorney at law, Port-Tobacco; Ellis Chandle & Brothers, merchts. Nottingham; Mr. William Moore, Maryland, Prince G. county; Piatt Whitaker, Deer Creek, Harford county, Maryland; John C. Jones, Eſq; poſtr. at Cedar Point, Patuxent river. 10 3 3

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Beard's creek, on South River, on Monday the firſt inſtant, a negro man named HERCULES, of a very black complexion, twenty-one years of age, about five feet, five or ſix inches high; he had on when he went away his winter coat of white cotton, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, with one leg fringed; he rowed in the ferry boat at South river about three years ago, and is well known to many people. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable expences, paid by

THOMAS PINDLE.

June 23, 1795. 1

THERE is at the plantation of JAMES WALKER, near Elk-Ridge Landing, taken up as a ſtray, a brown or dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, with a blaze face, two hind feet white, branded on the near ſhoulder thus B, trots and appears to have been worked. Adjudged to be ſeven or eight years old. The owner may have her again on proving property, and paying charges. 1 0 3 7 6

By virtue of a decree in Chancery, and by authority of the ſame, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 4th day of July, 12 o'clock at noon, on the premiſes,

THAT HOUSE and GARDEN on the Church circle, known by and being part of Lot No. 50, the property of ELIE VALLETTE, and now occupied by Mr. JOHN GASSAWAY. Half of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, will be required of the purchaſer within one year, and the reſidue, with intereſt, at the end of two years. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required.

RICHARD OWEN, Truſtee.

Annapolis, June 15, 1795. 2

THE ſubſcriber has a LIGHT TRAVELLING WAGGON, which may ſerve for the accommodation of paſſengers, and is well calculated for the conveyance of baggage. He drives a pair of good horſes, and will go wherever the convenience of a gentleman may direct him. His terms are moderate, and may be fully known by a perſonal application, to

JOHN SMITH.

Annapolis, May 21, 1795. 3 X

WANTED,

As a MILLER,

A MAN who underſtands his buſineſs, and can come well recommended. Apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the Head of South river.

JACOB WATERS.

June 16, 1795. 2

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr MICHEL DORSEY, of JOHN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have claims are deſired to bring them in, legally atteſted, that they may ſettled, by

LUKE POOL, Adminiſtrator,
ANNE DORSEY, Adminiſtratrix.

June 17, 1795. 2

To be RENTED,

THAT agreeable reſidence in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of STRAWBERRY HILL, the ſituation and advantages, are too well known to require any particular deſcription. For terms apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, Weſt-river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore. 3 X

April 3, 1795.

On Monday the 29th day of June, 1795, will be OFFERED, at PUBLIC SALE, for CASH only at the late dwelling of Mr. SAMUEL LANE, deceased,

TWO likely GIRLS, one a mulatto, both about fifteen years of age, who have been accuſtomed to houſe work, and are eſteemed extremely valuable; alſo three horſes, late the property of SAMUEL LANE, executed for taxes, officers fees, &c.

HENRY HUNTT, Late ſheriff of Calvert county. 2

The following PROPERTY is offered for SALE.

ALL that LOT of GROUND, with the improvements thereon, in Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, lying on the water; the buildings on this lot conſiſt of a large wooden houſe, having at one end two rooms completely fitted for a retail ſtore, and at the other end two handſome well finiſhed rooms, beſide a large counting room and lodging-room for clerks; this building, above, is finiſhed entirely for the reception and ſtorage of dry goods, with ſtone cellars under the whole, and a piazza the length of the houſe, in good repair. On this lot there is alſo a large two ſtory wooden dwelling houſe, with four large rooms, having fire places to each, and a ſtone cellar and kitchen, the extent of this building; alſo, a good ſtable, with carriage houſe, ſalt room, and grain room, and a ſmall incloſed garden. This property is calculated for a merchant, and is ſituated in a moſt deſirable part of Maryland for retailing merchandiſe, and for purchaſing tobacco, wheat, rye, and Indian corn.

A TRACT of LAND, in Charles county, adjoining the lands of the late major SINNETT, and JOHN MUSCHETT, Eſquire, containing about 500 acres, within three or four miles of the town of Port-Tobacco, lying level, and having the advantage of nearly four hundred acres in valuable wood.

A TRACT of LAND, called *Head Quarters*, lying in Anne-Arundel and Baltimore counties, on the main road leading from Annapolis and Baltimore to Frederick-town, and about five miles from Hobbs's tavern, containing 845 acres of good farming land, entirely in wood, on this tract of land there may be eaſily made from ſixty to eighty acres of capital meadow ground.

Alſo, TEN unimproved LOTS of ground, in Frederick-town, Frederick county, containing, each, three quarters of an acre, being part of the original ſurvey of the ſaid town.

The whole or any part of this property will be ſold on a credit to ſuit the purchaſer, by his ſecuring the principal, and paying the intereſt annually. For terms apply to *Mr. Humphrey Barnes*, in Port-Tobacco, or to

JOHN H. STONE.

Annapolis, June 15, 1795. 2

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1795.

Frederick Berger, vs. Henry Shaver, and others. } THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for veſting a complete legal title in the complainant to a tract of land called CURRAN, 75 acres, in Frederick county, which Henry Shaver, deceaſed, father of Henry Shaver the defendant, heretofore contracted to convey unto the complainant in fee, the complainant ſtates, and ſo it appears from affidavit, that the ſaid defendant hath removed from and is out of the ſtate; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt ſix weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, before the firſt day of Auguſt next, to the intent, that the ſaid Henry Shaver may have notice of his the ſaid Bergers application to this court, and may be warned to appear here on or before the firſt Tueſday of Auguſt next, to ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not be paſſed agreeably to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 2

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, the 12th inſtant, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of DAVID, who ſays he belongs to CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, Eſq; of Baltimore county; the ſaid negro is about five feet three inches high, and appears to be about twenty years of age; had on an oſnabrig ſhirt, and check trouſers. The proprietor is requeſted to take him away and pay charges, or he will be ſold, for the gaol fees, as the law directs.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Sheriff of Calvert county.

June 14, 1795. 2

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 8th inſt. as a runaway, a negro man named ADAM, and ſays he belongs to WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Eſquire, of Anne Arundel county, he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, and appears to be about forty years of age; had on an old brown broadcloth coat, blue waiſtcoat, an old pair of buckſkin breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, old yarn ſtockings, and an old hat with a cover. The owner is deſired to take him away and pay charges

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

May 24, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, for READY CASH, by the repreſentatives of JOSHUA GRAVES, deceaſed, on the 22d inſtant, at Mr. WALKER's Tavern, on the Head of Saint-Clement's bay, in Saint-Mary's county,

SUNDRY NEGROES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

June 1, 1795.

THE ſubſcriber having ceaſed to repreſent the Adjutant-General, Henry Carbery, Eſquire, at this place, thinks it neceſſary to give public notice thereof, leſt the returns of militia and communications relative thereto ſhould continue to be addreſſed to him. He takes this occaſion reſpectfully to requeſt that thoſe field-officers, and others, who have undertaken to receive the fees due to him, as clerk of the council, for iſſuing militia commiſſions, would avail themſelves of the earlieſt meetings of their corps to collect what remains unpaid. He would not be underſtood to complain of delay, on the contrary, he acknowledges himſelf under great obligations for the attention which has been paid to him in this particular, and does not ſuppoſe that any thing but the ſmallneſs of the fee has occaſioned delay in any one inſtance. The fee is one quarter of a dollar, payable on all commiſſions *accepted*, whether original ones or iſſued in caſes of promotion.

JOHN KILTY.

Annapolis, June 8, 1795. 3

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY the 17th of July, for READY MONEY, at the houſe of DANIEL BUSY, near the mouth of Fiſhing creek, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the perſonal property of CHARLES BUSY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of two negro girls, horſes, cattle, hogs, houſehold furniture, and ſome plantation utenſils. Thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to exhibit them, on or before the day of ſale. The ſale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

HENRY BUSY, DANIEL BUSY, } Adminiſtrators.

June 9, 1795. 3

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named TOM, about twenty-ſix years of age, a ſtout ſtrong built fellow, ſix feet high, of a dark yellowiſh complexion, flat noſe, wide mouth, large teeth, and walks very clumſily; he has lately taken up the name of TOM TOOOOOO, and has petitioned the general court for freedom. At May term laſt his attorney, Gabriel Duvall, Eſquire, ordered him home, informing him that nothing could be done at that court reſpecting his petition, but the ſaid negro TOM hath not yet returned; he had on when he went from home an oſnabrig ſhirt, black and white country cloth jacket, white kerſey breeches, white yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid negro and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES WALKER.

June 9th, 1795. 3

BY an act of the legiſlature of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river, the ſubſcribers are authoriſed and appointed to open books for receiving and entering ſubſcriptions for the ſaid undertaking, notice is hereby given, that BOOKS will be OPENED, at the houſe of Mrs. SUTER, in George-town, on the firſt Monday in July next, to receive ſubſcriptions to the number of four hundred SHARES, at two hundred dollars each ſhare. Previous to any call for money there will be at leaſt ſix weeks notice in all the news-papers of this ſtate, and in the Alexandria and Philadelphia papers.

Fifth enacting clauſe of the law.

"*And be it enacted*, That for and in conſideration of their great riſk, and the expences to be incurred by the ſaid proprietors, not only for the building the ſaid bridge, but for keeping the ſame in continual repair, the ſaid bridge, and all its profits, ſhall be and the ſame is hereby veſted in the ſaid proprietors, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their reſpective ſhares; and it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid directors, at all times hereafter, for the term of fifty years, to demand and to receive ſuch reaſonable tax or toll as they may from time to time agree on and require; provided they ſhall not at any time demand more than two thirds of the preſent rates of ferriages to and from George-town; which rates or toll ſhall at all times be made public, and ſhall not be altered or changed oftener than once in each year; and at the expiration of the ſaid term of fifty years, the ſaid directors ſhall receive ſuch toll as ſhall be regulated by the legiſlature of this ſtate, or of the United States ſhould the ſaid bridge be erected within the juriſdiction of the United States.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
JAMES M. LINGAN,
URIAH FORREST.

George-town, 8th May, 1795.

Timothy Palmer, an artiſt eminently diſtinguiſhed by the bridges he has lately built over the rivers Merrimack, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and Piſcataqua, in New Hampſhire, has undertaken the erection of the bridge, and engages its completion before the end the of next year.

THERE is at the plantation of doctor MICHAEL PUE, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, four or five years old, ſhod before, and has a narrow blaze down his forehead. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

An APPRENTICE Wanted at this Office.

THE members of the Society of the CINCINNATI are earneſtly requeſted to meet at Mr. WHATTS's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the fourth day of July next, as buſineſs of importance to the ſociety requires their attendance.

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.

Annapolis, June 4, 1795. 3

In CHANCERY, June 8, 1795.

Leonard Streight, againſt David Morgan. } THE complainant, LEONARD STREIGHT, applies for a decree for recording an indenture executed by DAVID MORGAN, on the 29th day of July, 1791, for conveying unto him, the ſaid Streight, and his heirs, a half lot of ground in Elizabeth-town, Waſhington county, diſtinguiſhed by No. 209, and adjoining the alley 41 feet in breadth, and 240 feet in length; he ſtates, that the ſaid Morgan, at the time of executing the deed, was not, and has never ſince been, a reſident of the ſtate of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted, at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the 17th day of July next, to the end, that the defendant David Morgan, or his heirs, or legal repreſentatives, or any other perſon who may conceive himſelf intereſted, may have notice of the application aforeſaid, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the firſt Tueſday in September next, to ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not be paſſed as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 3

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office at Port-Tobacco, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt day of September next.

MR. Rd. O. Brook, Baker Brook, Nicholas Blacklock, Charles county; Thos. B. Clements, Miſs Polly Clements, Alexd. Cawood, C. C. Clement Hutchings, to the care of Benj. Macal, Holland Point, Calvert county; Jailor of Charles county, Hezekiah Johnſon (2), Archd. Johnſon, Joel Munſon, teacher of vocal muſic, John B. Neale, on board the ſloop Fanny, Nanjemoy, capt. John Sewart, to the care of Mr. Ferguſon, Port-Tobacco, Willm. M. Wilkerſon, Buckler Whitter, Port-Tobacco.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

June 2, 1795. 3

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, ſtout, ſubſtantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *ſeaſoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handſome model*.—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmiſſible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795. 9

Twelve Pounds Reward.

Prince-George's county, May 1, 1795.

ABSENTED themſelves from my ſervice ſince the late Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel county courts, the following twelve NEGROES, calling themſelves QUEENS; *Simon, Billy, Jack, Lewis, Iſaac, Paul, Matthew*, and *Tom*, very black negroes, and *Tom, Billy, Nick*, and *Fanny*, of a brown complexion; they are all young, hearty, and well made negroes, and quitted me for no other reaſon but becauſe they were not ſet free at the laſt court. As I have recogniſed for the ſaid negroes I conceive that I do not forfeit their ſervices, nor loſe any ſhare of my authority over them, before trial; I do therefore promiſe the above reward to any perſon who will inform me where the aforeſaid negroes may be found, and be witneſs againſt ſuch perſons as harbour or employ them, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for each one. I likewiſe forewarn all perſons from harbouring or employing the ſaid negroes at their peril, as I am determined to proſecute every ſuch perſon agreeably to law.

JOHN ASHTON. 3

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will ſtand this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Annapolis, two days in each week, Mondays and Tueſdays, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, near the Head of South river, on Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

LA FAYETTE is a bright ſorrel, handſomely marked with white in the face and legs, ſix years old this ſpring, fifteen and an half hands high, he is handſomely formed, and equal, as to bone, ſinew and action, to moſt horſes bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horſe VENETIAN, his dam was got by LITTLE FIGURE, out of a fine imported mare, whoſe pedigree is unknown.

La Fayette will cover mares at one guinea a ſingle mare, if two mares, or more from the ſame perſon, four dollars per mare, and three ſhillings and ninepence to the groom, provided the money is paid by firſt of July; if the money is not paid by the firſt of July next ſix dollars per mare will be charged. Good paſturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bicknell's.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 14, 1795.

An ACT for altering the twenty third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted*, That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed. 9

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menonists, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

I. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof. 9

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government. 9

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHERRAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs*, That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted*, That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted*, That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſinit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or tertenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſall ſuch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch county it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-fifth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding. 9

RAN AWAY on the ſecond inſtant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſtoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of ſpeaking; his legs are remarkable ſmall, and feet very long and narrow for one of his ſize; his wool is ſhort; had on when he made his eſcape a round hat, painted or tarred, a ſhort fearnough grey waiſtcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow ſhoes, and a pair of white yarn ſtockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnſon's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will aſſume the Butler name, or ſome other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to paſs as ſuch. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, ſo that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a leſs diſtance or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795. 22X

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, near SAMUEL RAWLINGS's tavern, a negro man named JACK, dark complected, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclinable to fat, with large eyes and pleaſant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark fearnothing jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white yarn ſtockings, and common negro ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that his miſtreſs gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

RACHEL HARWOOD.

Weſt river, near Samuel Rawling's tavern March 15, 1795. 11X

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton 40 RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

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